



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

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www.dnr.illinois.gov

Pat Quinn, Governor
Marc Miller, Director

March 9, 2011

Mr. Rob Scardino
Village Engineer
Village of Huntley
10987 Main Street
Huntley, Illinois 60142

RE: Goodwill Store and Parking Lot – Village of Huntley
Endangered Species Consultation Program
Natural Heritage Database Review # 1105470
County: McHenry

Dear Mr. Scardino:

The Department received this proposed action, located in Township 43 North, Range 7 East, Section 33 from Haeger Engineering, Inc., for consultation in accordance with the *Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act* [520 ILCS 10/11], the *Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act* [525 ILCS 30/17], and Title 17 *Illinois Administrative Code* Part 1075.

The proposed action, construction of a Goodwill Store and parking lot, will be located within the existing Kreutzer Industrial Park, situated north of Kreutzer Road and east of Illinois 47. The parcel is in the vicinity of records of the State-listed threatened **Iowa Darter**, *Etheostoma exile*, and several records for the State-listed endangered **Swainson's Hawk**, *Buteo swainsoni*.

The Department received a cover letter, site plans, and photos from consultants between February 24 and March 4, 2011. After reviewing the information, the Department has determined that adverse impacts to Swainson's Hawks from this proposed action are unlikely; however, adverse impacts to Iowa Darters and their essential habitat (Kishwaukee Creek) may occur during the construction portion of this project, or once build out is completed. To minimize potential impacts to the area's protected aquatic resources, the Department recommends that the following measure(s) be implemented by the developer and incorporated into the Village's project authorization.

1. Development of a road salt management plan for the facility's parking lot and streets, with the goal of salt use reduction. Incorporation of anti-ice measures, such as plowing before snow accumulates, creates less need for snow plow passes and lowers the amount of de-icer needed to be applied afterwards. Consideration of using alternatives to Sodium Chloride based road salt in the entire commercial development area, such as Calcium Magnesium Acetate, salt/sand mixture, or beet juice compound, is recommended.
2. Strict adherence to soil and erosion control measures should be followed by all contractors on site and monitored by Village engineers to ensure maximum water quality leaving site and entering wet bottom detention basin that is already established.

3. Utilization of Best Management Practices whenever possible, such as water run-off filtration through increased use of non-invasive native plants, with deep root systems, and vegetative drainage swales, outlined within a landscaping plan for the facility.
4. Parking lot storm sewers should be equipped with oil-grit separators maintained to preserve their efficiency in removing debris, oil, and other automotive fluids from storm water.
5. If invasive plant species (such as reed canary grass, box elder trees, and buckthorn) are prevalent within and along the riparian corridor near the proposed Goodwill, and the detention basin, development of an invasive species management plan should be considered since the detention basin releases to the creek.
6. The management of turf grasses frequently entails the use of broad-spectrum broadleaf herbicides, fertilizers, insecticides for grub and mite control, and, in some cases, fungicides. Over-application of these chemicals by management is frequent, since contractors seldom base application rates on adequate soil-testing or a pest census and are not adequately trained or knowledgeable about their uses. All pesticides are toxins, most of them quite deadly to fish and aquatic organisms, while many fertilizers are water-soluble, and any increment which cannot be used by the turf will be leached or washed away in storm water. The result is frequent damage to the vegetation in and around detention basins, higher nutrient loading, and poor water quality (algal blooms) which is then transferred to downstream waters. However, municipalities are pre-empted from exercising any regulatory control over the application of pesticides by the *Illinois Pesticide Act* [415 ILCS 60].

We recommend inclusion of language into contracts to be used which will both educate contractors and allow the Village to take action if cumulative applications cause problems. The following language is suggested, and may be modified or adapted for each circumstance.

Fertilizers and Hazardous Materials. To minimize the costs of maintaining the storm water management system, to avoid pollution, and to protect downstream water quality, the applications of lawn chemicals, including pesticides, shall be held to a minimum. Owners will be held responsible for the application of lawn care chemicals to their lot. Lawn and garden fertilizers should be applied at or below recommended rates. Granulated slow release fertilizers are recommended; the use of liquid fertilizers is discouraged because they are more soluble and more likely to damage the storm water system. Special care must be taken when using pesticides which are toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. In the event a storm water facility is being damaged by nutrient or chemical loading, the Association shall have the right, without notice, to enter upon any lot tributary to that facility to obtain soil samples for testing. When tests demonstrate that lawn chemicals have been applied at excessive rates, the Association may fine the owner of each such lot, which may cover the costs of the soil testing, and the repair, treatment, or revegetation of the storm water management facility. No owner shall maintain or place, nor cause to be maintained or placed, any hazardous substances upon the property as defined by the Section 3.14 of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5.3.14).

Consultation on the part of the Department is completed. In accordance with 17 Ill. Adm. Code 1075.40(h), the Village must notify the Department of its decision regarding these recommendations, whether they will:

- Allow the action to proceed as originally proposed;
- Require the action to be modified per Department recommendations (please specify measures if not all will be required); or
- Forgo the action.

This consultation is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered, the proposed action is modified, or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas re identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary.

The natural resource review reflects the information existing in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database at the time of the project submittal, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, you must comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. Also, note that termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement of the proposed action.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.

Cordially,



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enclosure

cc: Brad Semel, IDNR/Region II/Restoration Ecology
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